**********NOTICE**********

August 7, 2001

"New testing requirements for Johne's disease are currently being renegotiated. If a permit to the Japanese importer has been issued under the current requirements, then these requirements can be used. Otherwise, wait for the new set of requirements before signing any commercial contract."

MAY 2000

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF JAPAN FOR BREEDING CATTLE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and a complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, lumpy skin disease, hog cholera, African swine fever, vesicular exanthema, and Teschen disease.

2. There has been no vesicular stomatitis in the county of origin within the past 6 months.

3. The animals are free of signs of papular stomatitis.

4. The animals are free of evidence of hypodermatosis and have been treated for warble larvae during USDA-approved export isolation on _____ (date).

5. The animals originated from herds of negative status for brucellosis and tuberculosis for the last 12 months. (See Other Information No. 6 in the Requirements).

6. The animals were isolated for at least 7 days from all other untested animals in a USDA-approved isolation facility that is under the supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian from _____ (date) to the time of movement to the port of embarkation. The animals were inspected before and during the isolation period and were free from signs of infectious disease.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

The animals were negative to the following tests conducted not less than 20 and not more than 60 days prior to export isolation or tested during export isolation and the tests were conducted at least 27 days prior to export to Japan.

1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold using bovine PPD tuberculin

2. Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis): Intradermal caudal fold using Johnin, and Complement fixation (CF) test at a 1:8 dilution

The animals were negative to the following tests during export isolation:

1. Brucellosis: Standard tube test at a 1:50 dilution

2. Anaplasmosis: CF test 1:5 dilution

3. Leptospirosis: Agglutination test 1:400 for serovar L. pomona
OR
were treated during export isolation with long-acting oxytetracyline at a rate of 20 mg/kg live weight

4. Bluetongue: CF test 1:5 dilution

5. Vibriosis & Trichomoniasis: Direct microscopic examination of genital smear

6. Vesicular stomatitis: CF test at 1:5 dilution
OR
SN test at 1:8

7. Leukosis: ELISA

8. Bovine virus diarrhea: EITHER: (a) SN test positive at 1:8 or greater, followed by a second SN test 3 to 5 weeks later, with no significant rise in titer. The second test is done during export isolation.
OR
(b) SN test negative at 1:8, followed by a negative virus isolation test. The virus isolation test is done during export isolation.

9. The animals were tested for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) as mentioned below:

   (a) negative SN test 1:2 during USDA-approved export isolation period (show date of blood sample collection, date of test, and SN titer); OR

   (b) negative SN test 1:2, followed by IBR vaccination 3 to 4 weeks prior to export, (show date blood sample collected, date of test, and SN titer; also show vaccination date, type of vaccine, and route of administration); OR

   (c) two SN test 3 to 5 weeks apart, with no significant rise in titer (See Other Information No. 7). The second sample shall be collected during export isolation (show date blood samples were collected, dates of tests, and SN titers); if the cattle have been IBR vaccinated, show date (month and year), type of vaccine, and route of administration

OTHER INFORMATION

1. The export isolation facility shall be inspected and approved by VS prior to use (See VS Memorandum 592.105).

2. Transporting vehicles must be disinfected.

3. Transporting carriers shall not pass through other countries.

4. All hay, straw, feed, and bedding used in isolation facilities and on board the carrier must be free of infectious disease and agents.

5. No other animals are allowed to be transported with the cattle to Japan except Canadian cattle. In such cases a separate VS Form 17-37 shall be issued for Canadian cattle.

6. The herd of negative status is defined as a herd in which the Area Veterinarian in Charge has no reason to believe that the herd has been affected with brucellosis and tuberculosis for the last 12 months prior to export.

7. Interpretation of "No significant rise in titer" means less than a four fold increase in titer over the titer on the previous test.

   (Example: The SN test results for IBR are positive on the 1:4 dilution. If upon retest the animal is negative on the 1:16 dilution, the animal is eligible for export for that test. The simplest method to find a four fold increase is to multiply 4 times the initial titer (1:4 x 4 = 1:16).

   Therefore, an animal positive on the 1:4 dilution must be negative on the 1:16 dilution and cannot be more than positive at 1:12.

EMBARKATION STATEMENT

At the port of embarkation, a VS veterinarian shall attach to the U.S. Origin health Certificate the "Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals" (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.

2. The name and address of the consignee.

3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.

4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORTATION OF BREEDING CATTLE TO JAPAN

Exporting Country: United States

Ministry (or Department): U.S. Department of Agriculture

Territorial Veterinary Service: _____
(State)

I. Animal Identification: See Attached Sheet

II. Name and Address of Exporter:_____
_____
Place of Shipment: _____

III. Name and Address of the Owner:_____
_____
Means of Conveyance: _____

IV. Name and Address of Importer:_____
_____

V. Name and address of USDA-approved export isolation facility:_____
_____

VI. Health Data

The undersigned official accredited veterinarian hereby certifies the following in relation to the animals described above:

1. The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, lumpy skin disease, hog cholera, African swine fever, vesicular exanthema, and Teschen disease.

2. There has been no vesicular stomatitis in the county of origin within the past 6 months.

3. The animals are free of signs of papular stomatitis.

4. The animals are free of evidence of hypodermatosis and have been treated for warble larvae during USDA-approved export isolation on _____ date with _____ product.

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

5. The animals originated from herds of negative status for brucellosis and tuberculosis for the last 12 months.

6. The animals were isolated for at least 7 days from all other untested animals in a USDA-approved export isolation facility from _____ (date) to _____ (date) the time of movement to the port of embarkation. The animals were inspected before entering the USDA-approved export isolation facility and during the isolation period, and were free of signs of infectious disease.

VI. Test Requirements

The animals were negative to the following tests within 20 to 60 days prior to USDA-approved export isolation. Or if tested during export isolation the tests are <u>at least 27 days</u> old prior to export to Japan.

DISEASE	TEST	DATES
Tuberculosis:	Intradermal caudal fold using PPD tuberculin	_____
Johne's disease: (Paratuberculosis)	Intradermal caudal fold using Johnin AND Complement fixation (CF) test at 1:8 dilution	_____

The animals were negative to the following tests during USDA-approved export isolation.

DISEASE	TEST	DATE
Brucellosis:	Standard tube test at 1:50 dilution	_____
	* Date of vaccination for brucellosis	_____
Anaplasmosis:	CF test at 1:5 dilution	_____

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

Leptospirosis:	Agglutination test at 1:400 dilution for serovar L. pomona	_____
	OR	
	were treated with long-acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg live weight on (date)	_____
Bluetongue:	CF test at 1:5 dilution	_____
Vibriosis & Trichomoniasis:	Direct microscopic examination of genital smear	_____
Vesicular stomatitis:	CF test at 1:5 dilution	_____
	OR	
	SN test at 1:8 dilution	_____
Leukosis:	ELISA	_____

The animals were tested for bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) as mentioned below. (Delete which is not applicable):

(a) SN test positive at 1:8 or greater, followed by second SN test 3 to 5 weeks later, with no significant rise in titer. The second sample was collected during export isolation:

Date of 1st test _____ titer _____

Date of 2nd test _____ titer _____

OR:

(b) SN test negative at 1:8, followed by a negative virus isolation test. The virus isolation was done during export isolation:

Date of SN test _____

Date of virus isolation _____

The animals were tested for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) as mentioned below. (Delete which is not applicable):

TEST DATE

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

(a) Negative SN test 1:2 during USDA-approved isolation period,

_____

OR

(b) Negative SN test 1:2 followed by IBR vaccination 3 - 4 weeks prior to shipment,

OR (1)SN test _____

(2)Vaccination _____

(c) Two SN tests 3 - 5 weeks apart, with no significant rise in titer (See Note below). The second sample was collected during export isolation (show dates of tests, and SN titers); If the cattle have been IBR vaccinated, show date (month and year), type of vaccine, and route of administration;

DATE	RESULT
_____	_____
_____	_____

Note: Interpretation of "No significant rise in titer" means less than four fold increase in titer over the titer on the previous test.

Example: The first SN test is positive at the 1:4 dilution. If upon retest the animal is positive at 1:16 dilution, the animal is not eligible for export. The simplest method to find four fold increase is to multiply 4 times the initial titers (4 X 4 = 16).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Vehicle and, ship or aircraft used in the export were cleaned and disinfected with USDA-approved disinfectant.

2. No other animals are allowed to be on board the ship or aircraft used to transport animals from the U.S. to Japan, except Canadian cattle (if the Canadian cattle are shipped with U.S. cattle, a separate VS Form 17-37 shall be issued.)

3. All feed and bedding used in the USDA-approved export isolation facility and ship or aircraft was wholesome and suitable for the cattle.

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
Type or Print - Name and Address
of Issuing Accredited Veterinarian

_____
Type or Print - Name of Endorsing
Federal Veterinarian

(_____)_____
Date Endorsed and Signature -
Endorsing Federal Veterinarian
(Valid only if USDA Veterinary Seal
Appears over the Signature of the
Endorsing Federal Veterinarian)

_____
Signature - Accredited Veterinarian

Attachment 1

Animal Identification

Breed	Sex	No# of Plastic ID	Age in Months	Right Metal Eartag No.	Left Metal Eartag No.
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	__	_____	_____	_____	_____